THE

# North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 108. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

## INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR.,
*Assistant U. S. Consulate,*
*Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

## SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Clipper-Ship *SNOW SQUALL*, having fine accommodations, will take passengers.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, August 5th, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted at *Shanghae* and *Canton* under the Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. ceases from this date, owing to the death of HENRY GRISWOLD WOLCOTT, and the name of the Firms will only be used in liquidation. Mr. D. W. SCHWEMANN at Canton is authorized to sign the name of the House there in liquidation, and we beg leave to recommend Messrs. SCHWEMANN & Co. to the Constituents of the late House.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, *Attorney.*
*for* CHAS. M. WOLCOTT, *Assignee.*

Shanghae, 16th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOHN JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

*City of Washington.*

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;
2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;
3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;
4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

## INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

*HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.*

*Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.*

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, PAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

*Managers,*

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. P. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON:

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,* | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company,* | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,* | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office.* | 25,000 | .. |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*26 Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established 1843.)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

## FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned ~~SODA-WATER and~~ LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
*Kennedy's* COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
36-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN."

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
*Rowland's* GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines!* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE LAND and BUILDINGS, the property of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., consisting of HOUSES, GODOWNS, SHEDS, &c. The same being now in their occupancy, and the lots being known as Nos. 5 and 31, according to the British Consulate plan. These premises being situated immediately on the water are extremely well located, and adapted for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND attached, situated on the Suchau Creek, and at present in the occupancy of Dr. MOTTLEY. For terms, &c., apply to

FLETCHER WESTRAY,
*Assignee.*

Shanghae, 21st August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Captain MARRYAT'S SIGNALS 6 feet by 8 feet, London-made of the *very best Bunting;*

ALSO,

The latest edition of the CODE OF SIGNALS extending to No. 7958, on the second distinguishing pendant. Apply to

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
*Commercial House.*

Shanghae, 20th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS BEER in 18hds, just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle. Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

*N.B.*—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

## HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tae.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOME.

*SHANGHAE.*

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLEYS.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 12th August, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *HELEN LINDSAY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Princed Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.*

MARGARET M'CONNOCHY, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 24 YEARS OF AGE.

*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 24 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

*Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.*

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ague. | Dropsy. | Jaundice. | Secondary |
| Asthma. | Dysentery. | Liver Complaints. | Symptoms. |
| Bilious Complaints. | Erysipelas. | Lumbago. | Tic Douloureux. |
| Blotches on the Skin. | Female irregularities. | Pile. | Tumours. |
| Bowel Complaints. | Fevers of all kinds. | Rheumatism. | Ulcers. |
| Colics. | Fits. | Retention of Urine. | Venereal affections. |
| Constipation of the Bowels. | Gout. | Scrofula, or King's Evil. | Worms of all kinds. |
| Consumption. | Head-ache. | Sore Throats. | Weakness, from whatever cause. |
| Debility. | Indigestion. | Stone and Gravel. | &c., &c. |
| | Inflammation. | | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*N.B.*—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, August 21, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer-Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
*Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 a.m.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received: it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | June 24. | Manila, | July 26. |
| Madras, | July 7. | Sydney, | May —. |
| Bombay, | July 16. | New Zealand, | June 25. |
| Calcutta, | July 18. | Amoy, | Aug. 1. |
| Colombo, | June 21. | Hongkong, | Aug. 14. |
| Galle, | July 22. | Ningpo, | Aug. —. |
| Penang, | July 27. | New York, | June 7. |
| Singapore, | July 31. | Boston, | June 7. |
| Batavia, | July 24. | San Francisco, | June 25. |

Passengers—per *Lady Mary Wood*—
Messrs. J. Gibb, F. King, C. A. Koch, E. Loureiro, and J. Loureiro.

per the *Countess of Seafield*—
Mrs. Wm. Broughall.

By the Mails received by H. B. M.'s Str. *Hermes* and Clipper *Audax*, we have received dates from London to the 24th June, and others as noted above, and papers from our correspondents as follows—

*Home News*, June 24—*Manchester Guardian*, June 16—*Illustrated London News*, June 19—*Calcutta Citizen*, None—*Bombay Times*, July 5—*Penang Gazette*, July 24—*Singapore Free Press*, July 30—*Straits Times*, July 29—and *Diario de Manila*, None.

and from the South—

*China Mail*, July 29—*Hongkong Register*, Aug. 3—*Friend of China*, August 7—and *Boletim do Governo*, None.

Since then, we have also received per *Lady Mary Wood*—

*Friend of China*, 11th and 14th August—*Hongkong Register*, August 10—*China Mail*, August 12—and *Dickson's Hongkong Recorder*, August 13.

and a file of Auckland papers, per the *Inchinnan*, which left on —th June—

The *Southern Cross*, to 25th June.

Since our last, we have been able to look over the second volume of Sir John F. Davis' *China, During the War and since the Peace.* Whilst the former volume suggests deep reflection on our past relations with the Middle Kingdom, the latter affords us an ample field for speculation as to the future. We give in another part of to-day's paper, an extract relative to the "French and American Treaties—(and) General prospect of Commerce. After stating the various "impediments and hindrances to the growth of all friendly and beneficial intercourse with China," classed under five heads, and the way in which they "were first removed and remedied by corresponding stipulations in the English Treaty;" all of which were also embodied in the American and French Treaties. But, as will be seen, many important though minor stipulations, were added to the two latter Treaties—which are equally for the general benefit of all nations holding treaties with the Chinese Empire.

The greater facilities and privileges obtained for Shipping at any of the five ports, and the provision for learning the Chinese language through the employment of native teachers, together with the legalized purchase of Chinese books, are due to the foresight and intelligence of the Americans. Whereas we owe to the French, the liberty of ships of war calling in at any port of the Chinese Empire. We owe also, to both, the right of a revision of the tariff and of the whole treaty, at the end of twelve years from the date of the instrument, as specified in the American, or from the exchange of ratifications, as stated in the French treaty. These last stipulations will come into force in 1855-56, and it would be well as Sir J. F. Davis remarks if, "on the approach of that period (1855-6), the governments of England, France, and America could agree and contrive to act in concert and alliance on the occasion."—

"Which in fact is the *spirit* in which the treaties were made, it would naturally add immensely to the weight and consistency of the negociations, and be a rare opportunity for opening still wider the gates of China to the civilized world."

It will, perhaps, be thought premature to draw the attention of diplomatists and commercial men to the reconsideration of a treaty, that many of the present generation may not live to see brought again before the councils of the several Empires, and Governments, affected by its provisions; but it must be borne in mind, that the time of action is not the time of calm deliberation, and although we do not fear that the re-opening of political negotiations between the Celestial Empire, and European, and American States, will in anywise interfere with our present peaceful and amicable treaties—yet there are many subjects for the mature consideration of the several governments, that will require to be quietly deliberated upon, before the day of negotiation arrives. Amongst these we expect, will be the extension of our commerce to all parts of the Empire, with the liberty of foreigners to travel into every province, under proper police regulations, to be established by the Chinese government. This and the freedom of our Missionaries to preach the gospel throughout the kingdom without let or hindrance, and the freedom of all Chinese to receive the new doctrines without incurring any blame or loss of caste amongst their countrymen, will we suppose be foremost amongst the propositions to be more fully carried out. The establishment of houses of reception for foreigners in the various cities and towns, will also, be a most important provision to have legalized—for now, as is well known even at the five ports, there is no accommodation for foreign travellers, except at the houses of foreign residents.

It is also well known, by the local authorities at least, that Europeans, and Americans,—do travel about the country, and although, the authorities do not assist, they make no attempt to oppose their peregrinations and wanderings. We trust therefore, that when the proper time comes for the re-consideration of our treaties, the latter very important matter will not be neglected. We have not time to dwell at present upon other topics that will necessarily be mooted, but publish this portion of the book that it may always be at hand to refer to by parties most deeply interested in their discussion, and shall, as opportunity serves, refer to them on future occasions.

There is one subject however before we conclude, that we wish to advert to, and that is, Sir J. F. Davis' hint of a permanent resident at the Court at Peking, mentioned further on in his book.

It cannot for a moment be doubted but, that this would tend more than any other single measure to eradicate the absurd notions the Chinese Court entertains of Foreigners, whom it no doubt still considers as *Barbarians*, for it cannot be concealed that the expression is continually peering forth in their public documents, and so ignorant are some of its officials that they do not even know, that such a term is offensive, nor do they conceal the fact of their ignorance.*

It seems then, highly important, that on the revision of the treaty,—one stipulation should be for a permanent ambassador from the Court of Great Britain, to be resident at the Court at Peking.

* See late, correspondence between Dr. Bowring and Seu Kwangtsin, *Hongkong Register*, August 10.

Amongst our public documents published in this week's issue, is the reply of Lord Malmesbury, through his private Secretary Mr. Addington, to the Memorial from "the Merchants and Residents of the Port of Shanghae"—which was sent from this in March last, but did not reach England, it would appear, until the 17th of May. The obnoxious ordinance in question only reached here by the previous advices from Hongkong, and the Memorial against it, was immediately got up at this port, and forwarded without delay. The result proves that an undue precipitancy has been used, in this instance, to get the confirmation of the ordinance ratified, before any possibility of objection could reach the Foreign Secretary, from this important integral portion of British Merchants and Residents, in China. We consider the matter of so much moment that we trust our British Community will either see fit to call a public meeting to state their sentiments, or petition against any ordinance affecting British subjects generally, in China, being passed through the Council at Hongkong, before an opportunity has been afforded the British Community at Shanghae, of recording their assent to or dissent from the enactment—otherwise, measures, far more inimical to the interests of this port, may be silently carried through the Council Chamber at Hongkong, and no remedy be left us except, by long and tedious revision of what the Foreign Secretary, having once recommended to Her Majesty, may deem it his duty to stick to, as long as he holds the seals of office.

We give insertion to a Notification from H. B. M.'s Consul, together with two extracts of a despatch from Lord Malmesbury, the foreign Secretary, in regard to claims of British Subjects upon Chinese debtors. The subject is one of very great importance to our Mercantile Community, which we hope will, therefore, engage their serious attention, and we trust, that no opportunity will be let slip, on the part of our Consular Authorities, of enforcing the claims of British Subjects to completion of the recovery of their just debts, whenever there is any solvent party that can be laid hold of.

The Chinese can have little difficulty, in recovering their claims against British Subjects, and there is on that account the greater need, that equal facilities should be afforded by the Chinese Authorities, to obtain payment from all fraudulent debtors amongst their own people,—especially, when there is any solvent guarantee, even should the original debtor, either have absconded or become insolvent, or else have treacherously conveyed his property into other hands.

## OBITUARY.

The last Overland Mail brought to our Community the melancholy intelligence of the demise of one of its earliest and most worthy members, Henry G. Wolcott, Esq.

Mr. Wolcott, as Acting United States Consul was the first to hoist the United States flag on shore at Shanghae; and during his official career he acquitted himself with ability, and to the satisfaction of his own countrymen and also the Chinese Authorities.

Returning to Shanghae in 1848, from a business visit to the United States, he applied himself with his usual attention and energy to his commercial pursuits. Soon he was called upon to watch at the dying couch of his excellent friend and partner, Mr. Hetherington, and this he did, night and day, with that warm friendliness and honest disinterestedness which stood forth as marked features in his character.

It was not long, however, after Mr. Hetherington's death before Mr. Wolcott's own health began to give way. The usual remedies affording only temporary relief, he made a short trip to Hongkong and Canton, and returned with health somewhat improved. This improvement was only apparent, and in hopes of securing some real benefit he resolved to try the effects of a long sea voyage, and took ship for his native land which he reached, not much if any better, after a very tedious passage *viâ* London. While in England he received the tidings of the death, at Macao, of his other partner, Mr. Bates.

In New York, and no doubt in China also, he suffered much from the character of his disease,* but he was not accustomed to give way to impatient complainings. At times considerable hopes were entertained that he would recover, although his case never took any permanently favorable turn. His friends watched him with alternate hopes and fears until the 8th May, 1852, when he fell a victim to man's last earthly enemy, death!

Few in China will fail to remember Mr. Wolcott, and remembering him they will think of him as a *gentleman*,—intelligent, urbane, honest, and honorable. Some of us who knew him more intimately can go farther, and think of him as a warm friend,—noble, disinterested, and generous. Nor did he forget us when far away.

Some of his last letters, written only a few days before his demise, show decidedly that his mind was seeking a calm trust in Him with whom are the issues of life and death.

Our friend was not permitted to reach life's prime of manhood, but was called away at the early age of thirty-two.—

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thy own, O, death."

FRIEND.

Shanghae, August 20th, 1852.

* Cancer in the Intestines, as found by post-mortem examination.

## NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 18*th August*, 1852.

A question having arisen as to the Right and Duty of Her Majesty's Consul's in China to inquire into the character of claims on natives of China, in the settlement of which they are called upon by British Subjects to apply for the co-operation of the Chinese Authorities, and the matter having been referred to the principal Law Advisers of the Crown; a Despatch has been received from the Earl of Malmesbury by Her M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hongkong on the subject, the annexed extracts from which, H. M.'s Consul is directed to communicate to the British Residents at Shanghae.

Rutherford Alcock,
*Consul.*

*To the British Residents at Shanghae.*

Extract *of Despatch No.* 20 *of* 24*th June*, 1852, *from the Right Honorable The* Earl of Malmesbury, *to the address of H. E.* John Bowring, Esquire.

"I have now to state to you that under the XIIIth Article of the General Regulations for Trade of July 1843, Her Majesty's Consuls are justified in inquiring into complaints made of grievances stated to them by British subjects, and that they ought to inquire and satisfy themselves in every case that there exists *bonâ fide* a fair and substantial grievance or ground of complaint, before they interfere officially on behalf of the Claimants.

"The forwarding to the Consul by a British Merchant of a written account and affidavit of debt, is not to be considered as conclusive in all cases in favour of his claim, nor ought it to deprive the Consul of the right, nor exempt him from the duty, of making such further reasonable inquiry as he may consider necessary before he forwards the complaint to the Chinese Authorities, especially as British subjects have the right to apply in all cases directly to the Chinese Authorities."

(True Extract),
Frederick Harvey.

Extract *of Despatch No.* 20 *of* 24*th June*, 1852, *from the Right Honorable The* Earl of Malmesbury, *to the address of H. E.* John Bowring, Esquire.

"In cases however in which British Subjects address themselves directly to the Chinese Authorities, the Consul's discretionary power is confined to the language of the address, and the fact of its substance or prayer being, in the Consul's opinion, unreasonable, will not justify him in refusing to forward it, provided the language in which it is drawn up is becoming."

(True Extract),
Frederick Harvey.

Foreign Office,
*June* 10*th*, 1852.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by The Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you that your Memorial of March last, remonstrating against the Consular Ordinance No. 2, of 1852, did not reach this office until the 17th of May; and that the Ordinance in question, which arrived in this Country on the 17th of March, and which was thereupon submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, had with their concurrence been already approved by Her Majesty's Government, and a notification to that effect sent to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent in a despatch dated the 7th of April.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

H. U. Addington.

*Messrs. Beale, Ross, and others,*
Shanghai.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following account of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Destitute Sick Society, copied from our Contemporary of the *Hongkong Register* of 27th July.

It is very gratifying to see how much good has been effected by the contributions raised in aid of this charitable institution, and we rejoice to see that our fellow residents have supplied a very handsome portion of the funds. We shall be glad to hear of its enlargement and future success.

The Rules of the Society have been kindly supplied us by a member.—

### DESTITUTE SICK SOCIETY.

Minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Destitute Sick Society, held pursuant to previous notice on Wednesday the 21st instant, at the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Hillier being called to the Chair, he requested the Treasurer in the absence of the Secretary to read the Report which, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Steedman and after examination of the Accounts, was unanimously approved of,—

### REPORT

In laying before the public the Sixth Annual Report of the *Society for the Relief of Destitute Sick*, the Committee have much pleasure in being able to state, that this charitable Institution has met during the past year with an increased support, and thereby been enabled to afford relief to a greater number of sufferers.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Institution have been, since its commencement, as follows:—

| | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1846-47, | Drs. 1,506.80 | Drs. 1,053.14 |
| In 1847-48, | Drs. 1,731.37 | Drs. 1,552.21 |
| In 1848-49, | Drs. 582.20 | Drs. 1,110.72 |
| In 1849-50, | Drs. 1,583.76 | Drs. 1,676.43 |
| In 1850-51, | Drs. 1,625.92 | Drs. 1,643.00 |
| In 1851-52, | Drs. 2,395.60 | Drs. 2,002.81 |

leaving on the 1st July, 1852, a balance of Drs. 387.30 in the hands of the Treasurer.

The number of persons admitted during the year has been 61, making, with the 5 cases from last year, 66 to whom relief has been afforded.

Out of this number 50 patients left the Hospitals restored to health, 12 have died in the Hospitals, and 2 remained on the books of the Society on the 1st instant.

The average Expenditure has been Drs. 30.21 for each patient. It must however be remarked, that many cases were of a chronic and serious nature.

As will be seen on reference to the Treasurer's Account, Canton as usual responded most liberally to the application for assistance, and contributions have been received from both Amoy and Macao. Two Hundred and Ninety Dollars have been collected and sent by Mr. Tozer, the late Secretary, from Shanghae.

The thanks of the Committee are particularly due to Mr. Edmond, the P. & O. Superintendent, who on the 6th September last put the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes* at the free disposal of the Society for the benefit of its funds.

The President, Mr. A. Campbell, the Secretary Mr. F. Tozer, as also Messrs. F. T. Bush and the Rev. E. T. R. Moncrieff, having left Hongkong, it is for the Meeting to fill up the vacancies.

Victoria, Hongkong, 21st July, 1852.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE SICK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1851. | | *Dr.* |
| July 1, | *To* Balance remaining due as per last Account, | Drs. 5.49 |
| 1852.] Jany. 1, | " Printing Report & Subscription Papers, | " 43.00 |
| June 30, | " General Hospital for Board, Lodging, and Medical Attendance for 27 Patients, | " 942.40 |
| " | " Seamen's Hospital for do. do. of 5 do. left in Hospital at date of last Report, | " 55.32 |
| " | " Do. for do. do. for 33 Patients, | " 953.57 |
| " | " Dr. A. H. Balfour, for 1 out-door Patient, | " 8.32 |
| | | Drs. 2,008.30 |
| | *To Balance carried forward to next year's account,* | " 387.30 |
| | | Drs. 2,395.60 |
| 1851. | | *Cr.* |
| Sept. 6, | *By* F. Tozer, result of Steam-boat Excursion, | Drs. 111.29 |
| " | " Do. Raffle of gold-worked slippers, | " 43.00 |
| Oct. 16, | " Ashing, handed over by him 2 Rupees, | " 0.85 |
| " | " D. Lapraik, Raffle of sundry Donations from Ladies, | " 60.80 |
| 1852.] June 30, | " Subscriptions and Donations as per separate list,— at Hongkong, Drs. 1,051.33; at Canton, " 568.00; at Amoy, " 117.00; at Macao, " 65.00; at Shanghae, " 290.00 | " 2,091.33 |
| | " Refund of expenses incurred for case 229, | " 77.30 |
| | | Drs. 2,395.60 |

R. Rienaecker, *Treasurer.*

Victoria, Hongkong, 30th June, 1852.

It having been stated that the President, Mr. A. Campbell; the Secretary, Mr. Tozer; and two of the Committee, viz., Mr. Bush and the Rev. Dr. Moncrieff had left the Colony, since last Meeting, on the motion of Mr. Shortrede, the following Gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies for the current years, viz.,—Mr. Hillier, President; Mr. E. R. Michell, Secretary; Rev. S. W. Steedman, Mr. T. C. Leslie, and Mr. C. D. Williams, Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Strachan, a special vote of thanks was passed to the late Secretary, Mr. Tozer, and the Treasurer, Mr. Rienaecker.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Steedman, a vote of thanks was passed to the other Office-bearers of the last year.

Mr. Douglas Lapraik proposed, and Mr. Michell seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, the meeting dissolved.

The following are the Office-bearers for the current year, viz.:—

*Patron,*
H.E. Sir Samuel George Bonham, K.C.B.
*President,*—C. B. Hillier.

| *Secretary,* | *Treasurer,* |
|---|---|
| E. R. Michell. | R. Rienaecker. |

*Committee,*

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Drinker, | Rev. S. W. Steedman, |
| D. Lapraik, | Thos. C. Leslie, |
| R. Strachan, | C. D. Williams. |

### RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The object of the Society is to afford Medical Relief to all Sick Persons (not Chinese) who are in destitute circumstances.
2. The Office-bearers of the Society consist of,—A President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of Six, of whom One half retire annually; and to whom the management of the affairs of the Society is entrusted.
3. It is one of the duties of the Committee to visit the Patients of the Society, each member being appointed for a month in rotation.
4. Applicants for relief must procure a written recommendation from one or more members of Committee, addressed to the Secretary, without whose written authority no one can be admitted to the benefits of the Society.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society takes place in July to receive the Report of the Committee's operations, and of the state of the Funds, brought up to the 30th of June, to appoint Office-bearers for the current year; and to consider any suggestion that may be made for promoting the objects of the Society.

## JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

### ARITHMETIC.

There are a few discoveries, such as the magnetic needle and the typographic art, which have been of indisputable service in the advancement of civilization, priority with respect to which, is by universal consent ascribed to the Chinese; a certain superiority in some of the arts, many will admit that these people possess; some questions in modern science have received a practical illustration in the ordinary habits of the "Flowery" race, and some few have been constrained to admit, that they have for time out of mind, possessed a perfect knowledge of facts, which have been but recently arrived at through the medium of theory in the west. Beyond this few are disposed to accede to the pretensions of this people, and the suggestion of any degree of eminence in abstract science is by many thought to be unworthy of a moment's consideration. It is possible however that a little investigation might establish juster views. The object of the following desultory notes, made from time to time, in the course of some researches entered upon, with another purpose in view, is to draw attention to the state of the Arithmetical science in China, a subject which has not been so fully explored as it might with advantage, and on which some erroneous statements have been current in modern publications.

The Roman Catholic missionaries who had from the commencement of the seventeenth century begun to acquire fame and influence at court, continued to retain and fortify their position, and on the change of dynasty taking place, they found themselves even more favourably circumstanced than before; by means of the works of Ricci, Schaal and others,

much of the science of Europe had been laid open to the Chinese; their system of Astronomy and methods of computation had at length overcome the scruples of the native mathematicians; the Astronomical Board was placed very much under their control, and the native methods which had continued to be used till the end of the Ming dynasty were now fairly supplanted by the western rules; In these circumstances, the young emperor Kang-he, who assumed the reins of government at the age of fourteen, was brought in some measure under the tutorage of the foreign missionaries, and being naturally gifted with a high degree of intelligence, he readily entered into the spirit of their instructions, and became deeply imbued with a love for science in all its bearings.

During the brilliant reign of this emperor, men of genius were attracted from the remotest corners of the empire, by the splendours of the imperial court and the encouragement offered to the devotees of science; among others, appeared a man of no ordinary mental standing 梅勿庵 Mei Wuh-gan, a native of Hwuy-chow; not however in the character of an aspirant for office, or as a mere candidate for imperial favour, for being zealously attached to the interests of the Ming dynasty, he steadily refused to the end of a long life, every offer to enter the service of their successors.

With this man, the emperor held frequent consultations on subjects congenial to the minds of both. Mei had become thoroughly conversant with the works of the foreigners, as is evident from the voluminous writings he has left behind him; but his shrewd mind did not allow him to stop here, for on ransacking the stores of antiquity, he came to the conviction that in over-estimating the merits of the missionaries, his countrymen were unjustly neglecting the ancient native works; and that in fact there was very little in the recently introduced theories which they had not themselves possessed for centuries before. This assertion Mei proceeded to prove and illustrate by extensive quotations from the remaining works of the ancients, and it was probably owing to the development of this fact in a great degree that we may ascribe the cause of the foreigners so soon after having declined in favour at the imperial court; for in a large mathematical work, the 律曆淵源 *Leuh leih yuen yuen*, compiled by the personal efforts of Kang-he and his chief councillors, and published soon afterwards, the influence of such views is clearly to be traced. In one of the introductory chapters to that work, after acknowledging their obligations to Ricci, Schaal, Verbiest and other foreigners, for the good service they had rendered towards the perfection of the numerical sciences, the question is suggested,—Whence did these foreigners originally gain their knowledge? and the answer is complacently given,—that it has flown abroad from the Central land. The scanty notices of celestial phenomena recorded in the histories of the early monarchs are held to be confirmatory of this view; and if few written evidences of the flourishing state of science at that period, have come down to the present age, the cause is to be attributed to that catastrophe in the history of literature, the burning of the books by *Che Hwang-te*, the first emperor of the Tsin, dynasty* above two centuries before the Christian era. Fortunately we are told, during the palmy days of the sages, when the transforming influence of the central kingdom had extended to the uttermost bounds of the habitable earth; their books on science had been translated into the languages of foreigners; and hence it happened that when all the native works were consigned to the flames, the foreigners became the sole depositories of these valuable treasures, the veritable productions of the celestial sages. In this way, the superiority of foreigners, where admitted, is ingeniously accounted for.

One may be inclined to smile at the statement above set forth, and if the assertion of some modern writers be correct, it will be perfectly legitimate to do so. If however, instead of dispatching the subject in that summary style, we take the pains to enquire how far Chinese authorities may be trusted in the matter, we may find that as a practical question, it is deserving of investigation, and facts may be brought to light, which will show that the Chinese had some knowledge of mathematics at a very early date.

To ascertain the actual state of arithmetic among the Chinese, it might be sufficient to run over the contents of some of the principal modern publications on that science; but as they have confessedly gained something from the Roman Catholics during the past two centuries, and previous to that time, their intercourse with the Arabians during the Yuen dynasty, doubtless added to their stock of mathematical acquirements, it will be interesting to discover somewhat respecting the state of their knowledge anterior to these successive accretions.

Setting aside the vagaries of Fo-he, as little to the purpose, the earliest definite notice of the science of numbers is to be met with in the 通鑑綱目 *Tung keen kang muh* "General history of China," where it is stated, under the reign of 黃帝 Hwang-te, that he caused his minister 隸首 Le-show to form the 九章 *Kew chang* "Nine sections of arithmetic." Many other improvements are attributed to this monarch, and among them the sexagenary cycle. Although there is much vagueness about records of that early period which is scarcely admitted within the range of authentic history, yet it is a remarkable fact, that the present chronological era of cycles dates its commencement from the sixty first year of that emperor (B.C. 2637.)

* For a notice of this event, see Williams' "Middle Kingdom," vol. 2, p. 112.

The Nine Sections, attributed to Hwang-te have formed the nucleus of arithmetical science in China, and although it would be difficult to conjecture how far the ancient sage was acquainted with the substance of these sections, or whether indeed it be true that they ever came under his notice, the work has been handed down to us with abundant evidence from a very remote period, and has been largely expounded and illustrated by an almost unbroken succession of authors down to the present day.

The history of 堯 Yaou has been frequently quoted, to show that the Chinese had made a considerable advancement in science by his time (B.C. 2300). From the 書經 Shoo-king we learn that he had a Board of astronomers for making the calculations and forming a calendar, with a view of the motions of the heavenly bodies, that the solstices and equinoxes were marked, and that the length of the year was known within an hour of the true time. All this indicates that some attention was paid to the science of numbers.

But the document which can be traced with certainty to the greatest age, in which we have any detail of mathematical principles, is a brief dialogue held between the famous 周公 Chow Kung and a nobleman of the recently vanquished Shang dynasty named Kaou, generally known as 商高 Shang Kaou, about B.C. 1100. It is entitled the 周髀 *Chow-pe* Thigh-bone of Chow†. As it is an object of some interest on account of its great antiquity, the translation is given here of the first section which forms an epitome of the whole.

"1, Formerly Chow-kung addressing Shang-kaou, said,—I have heard it said my lord that you are famous at numbers; may I venture to ask you how the ancient Fo-he established the degrees of the celestial sphere? There are no steps, by which one may ascend the heavens, and it is impracticable to take a rule and measure the extent of the earth: I wish to ask then how he ascertained these numbers? 2, Shang-kaou replied,—The art of numbering originates in the circle and quadrangle. 3, The circle is derived from the quadrangle. 4, The quadrangle originates in the right angle.* 5, The right angle originates in the multiplication of the nine digits. 6, Hence, separating a right angle into its component parts, if the base be equal to 3, and the altitude to 4, a line connecting the farther extremities will be 5. 7, Square the external dimensions, and half the amount will give the area of the triangle. 8, Add together all the sides, and the result will equal the sum of 3, 4 and 5. 9, The square of the hypotheneuse being 25, is equal to the squares of the two short sides of the triangle. 10, Thus the means by which 禹 Yu restored order throughout the empire was by following out the principles of these numbers. 11, Chow-kung exclaimed,—How truly great is the theory of numbers! May I ask what is the principle of the use of the rectangle? 12, Shang-kaou replied,—The plane rectangle is formed by uninclined straight lines. 13, The direct rectangle is used for observing heights. 14, The reversed rectangle is used for fathoming depths. 15, The flat rectangle is used for ascertaining distances. 16, By the revolution of the rectangle, the circle is formed. 17, By the junction of rectangles, the square is formed. 18, The square pertains to earth, the circle belongs to heaven, heaven being round and the earth square. 19, The numbers of the square being the standard, the dimensions of the circle are deduced from the square. 20, The circular plate is employed to represent heaven; the celestial colours are blue and black, the terrestrial are yellow and red; the circular plate is formed according to the celestial numbers; it is blue and black outside, red and yellow inside, in order to represent the celestial and terrestrial stations. 21, Therefore he who understands the earth is a wise man; he who comprehends the heavens is a sage. This knowledge begins with the straight line, the straight line is a component part of the rectangle, and the numbers of the rectangle are applicable to the construction of all things. 22, Chow-kung exclaimed, Excellent indeed!

The sentences are numbered here for convenience in reference. Several things deserve attention. In 3 there is allusion to the quadrature of the circle; 4 and 5 refer to plane mensuration; 6 gives the ratio of the hypothenuse to the short sides of a right angle triangle; 7 states that a quadrangle bounding the three angles of a triangle contains double the area of said triangle; 8 states the whole to be equal to the sum of the several parts; 9 is the well known 47th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid; 13, 14, and 15 show that the author understood the application of trigonometry to the measurement of distant objects; 16 gives the fundamental principle upon which the area of the circle is calculated; the circular plate mentioned in 20 appears to have been some ancient instrument for representing the appearance of the heavens and the earth, the form of which is not very well understood now.

† This name which at first sight appears a little outré, receives its explanation from the two characters 胸股 Keu-koo used to designate the base and altitude of a triangle, and which mean originally the Leg and Thigh. It may call to mind also a similar device in our English term, Napier's Bones.

* The term right angle is used here to designate the 勾股 *keu-koo* two short sides of a right angle triangle.

At the 11th page of the 2nd Book of the 周禮 *Chow le* Chow Ritual, the authorship of which is attributed to Chow-kung, in the list of the officers of instruction, the duties of the Royal Tutor are said to be "to train up the eldest sons of the prince and the nobility, in the six arts, to wit, the 5 classes of rites, the 6 kinds of music, the 5 laws of archery, the 5 descriptions of carriage-driving, the 6 rules of writing, and the 9 methods of numbering." The 9 methods of numbering are explained by the commentators to be the *Kew-chang* or Nine Sections.

With the exception of an occasional allusion in the ancient classics we have little further respecting the science previous to the great conflagration, when Che-hwang-te ordered the destruction of all the native books. Subsequent to this period the works are too numerous to admit of recording even their titles; a brief notice of some of the most prominent must suffice.

About a century before the Christian era 張蒼 Chang Tsang published the 九章筭術 *Kew chang swan shuh* "Arithmetical rules of the Nine Sections," which professes to embody the principles of arithmetic employed by the Royal Tutor during the Chow dynasty. It is not given forth however as an original composition, but merely pretends to be a revised and corrected edition of a much older work, the author of which is now unknown. The work has been preserved by successive editions down to the present time, but it is now extremely rare; it is probably the oldest exemplar of the Kew-chang extant. Commentaries have been written on it by several authors.

During the third century 孫子 Sun-tsze an author of considerable note published his 筭經 *Swan king*, "Arithmetical classic." This work is referred to by almost every subsequent writer on the subject. Several commentaries have been written on it.

About the same time also appeared the 術數記遺 *Shuh soo ke e* "Record of rules and calculations" by 徐岳 Seu Kew, which has been explained and commented on by succeeding authors.

Before the sixth century 夏侯陽 Hea How-yang published his 筭經 *Swan king* "Arithmetical classic," in which he broached some innovations on ancient practice, not confining himself strictly within the limits of the Kew-chang, which had been invariably followed by all his predecessors.

About the fifth century 劉徽 Lew Hwuy published the 重差皆測望之術 *Chung cha keae tsih che shuh.* "The whole system of measuring, by the observation of several beacons." This was republished in the eighth century under the title of 海島筭經 *Hae taou swan king* "The island arithmetical classic," the name being adopted from the first problem in the book, which is on measuring an island from a distance.

五曹 Woo Tsaou who was about contemporary with the two preceding wrote a 筭經 *Swan king* "Arithmetical classic," which is much referred to.

*(To be continued.)*

## CHINA, DURING THE WAR AND SINCE THE PEACE.

French and American Treaties. — General Prospect of Commerce.—The year 1844 was signalized by the conclusion of commercial treaties with China, on the part of both France and America. These were rendered subjects of general interest by the fact already adverted to, that, according to the stipulations of the English treaty, the advantages secured by one Christian state were to become the common property of all.* The American minister justly observed, "The supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations, shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wanghia (American), and thus whatever progress either government makes, in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom." The American treaty was comprised in thirty-four, the French thirty-six articles, embodying all that was contained in our treaty of Nanking, our supplementary treaty, and our regulations of trade, with some important additions, which time and experience had since suggested.

* This was handsomely acknowledged by the minister of more than one European state.—"Comme par l'article VIII. de la convention supplémentaire du 8 Oct. 1843, la Grande Bretagne, dans un esprit généreux, digne du caractère de la puissance qui la première a ouvert la Chine à l'Europe, stipule aussi pour d'autres nations la liberté de faire le commerce dans les Cinq ports sous les mêmes conditions que celles qui furent accordées à la Grande Bretagne."—Again, "Depuis que par un noble et généreux désintéressement la Grande Bretagne a ouvert le commerce de la Chine à toutes les nations."—Compare the results of the miserable policy of the Dutch in Japan, and of the Poruguese in China, with the above (even on selfish considerations), and it suggests at once a sort of peaceful crusade of civilized Christendom to semi-civilized China and the *Indo-Chinese nations.* (See end of this volume.) Combined, they would be irresistible, but perhaps beaten in detail, seeing that China hopes to set one against the other.

It may, therefore, be useful, as well as interesting, to review succinctly the general provisions which are to regulate the future intercourse, not only of England, but of all civilized states with China. Besides the particular grievances which had originated the war, peculiar to Great Britain, and in which other nations had no share, there were those general impediments or hindrances to the growth of all friendly and beneficial intercourse with China, in which every other civilized country was concerned, and which were first removed by the English treaty. These may be stated under five heads.

1.—The confinement of the trade to the single port of Canton; that single port at the southern extremity of the empire, farthest removed from the court, and from those provinces which produced the principal articles of Chinese export, or consumed those of foreign import.

2.—The restriction of the privilege of trading with foreigners to a small body of monopolists, called Hong merchants, who had not only the exclusive right of dealing with the subjects of Christian states, but were invested with the actual control over them, as a barrier between them and the government of the country.

3.—The oppressive nature and amount of the burthens on foreign trade, and of the fiscal regulations to which that trade was subject.

4.—The intolerable nature of the jurisdiction claimed by the Chinese over Europeans, and the unjust and unequal manner in which their laws (especially in case of homicide) were sought to be executed upon foreigners.

5.—The degrading terms of inequality on which the Chinese government had hitherto conducted its intercourse with the civilized states of the west, and the affected superiority which it had allowed its functionaries to assume over the representatives of authorities of those states in their official correspondence.

These principal evils, barriers as they were to all improvement in European relations with the country, were removed and remedied by corresponding stipulations in the English treaty.

1.—British subjects were to carry on their mercantile pursuits, and to be allowed to reside "without molestation or restraint," at the "city and towns," not only of Canton, but Amoy and Foochow-foo in Fokien province, Ningpo in Che-keang, and Shanghae in Keangnân.

2.—The Emperor of China agreed to abolish the exclusive privileges of the Hong merchants, and to permit British merchants to carry on their trade at all the five ports with whatever persons they chose.

3.—He agreed to establish at all the five ports a fair and permanent tariff of export and import duties, the said tariff to be publicly notified and promulgated for general information.

4.—The English government was to enact the laws necessary for the control of its own subjects in China, who were to be under the immediate authority of consular officers stationed at each of the five ports, and amenable only to them, under the Plenipotentiary.

5.—The chief functionary of the British crown in China was to correspond with the Chinese high officers, both at the capital and the provinces, on terms of perfect equality; and the same rule was to be observed between the subordinate officers of the two countries respectively.

These were the principal and fundamental stipulations which were to constitute the basis of future intercourse with China. They were all of them repeated in the French and American treaties respectively; but in those treaties were also added some minor, though important, stipulations for the general benefit of the same intercourse.

By the American treaty it was settled, that a merchant vessel might remain two days at any of the five ports without paying tonnage dues, provided she discharged none of her cargo.

That a vessel, having once paid her tonnage dues, might go from one of the five ports to another, without being required to pay them a second time.

That any merchant ship, having landed her cargo and paid the duties thereon, might re-ship any portion of the landed goods and take them to another port for sale, with a certificate exempting them from a second payment of duties.

Provision was made for the employment of Chinese subjects in teaching the language of the country, and the free purchase of all Chinese books was legalized; it having been hitherto customary for the government to oppress and maltreat any of its subjects who imparted such knowledge, or sold such books to foreigners.

In the French treaty there is this important stipulation, at Article XXX. Every ship of war, cruising for the protection of commerce, shall be received and treated in a friendly manner in *all* the ports of China at which she may touch. Article II., which limits *merchant vessels* to the five ports, on pain of confiscation, expressly cites the above article for the exception in favour of ships of war. There was occasion more than once, between the years 1844 and 1848, to quote this provision in assertion of the right of Her Majesty's ships to do the same.

Another important article is that by which it was agreed, that "twelve years after the exchange of ratifications," a revision might take place of the treaty and tariffs through the medium of ministers properly constituted by the respective governments. A similar provision exists in the American treaty, but with this difference, that the twelve years were to count from the date of the instrument, and not from the exchange of ratifications. If, on the approach of the period (1855-6), the governments of England, France, and America could agree and contrive to act in concert and alliance on the occasion (which in fact is the *spirit* in which the treaties were made), it would naturally add immensely to the weight and consistency of the negociations, and be a rare opportunity for opening still wider the gates of China to the civilized world.†

The only modifications of the tariff of custom duties, previously established by the English treaty, were a reduction, by the American, of the duty on the article of lead, and by the French, of the duties on wines and cloves, in all which reductions we of course participate. But it was practically proved that, for such modifications of the tariff, it was not necessary to wait twelve years, or to have a special revision of the treaty; for in 1845 I negotiated with Keying a reduction of the duty on earthenware; and in 1848, another reduction on rough timber, from 10 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

So perfect and complete was the acknowledgment on every side that each was negociating for all, that I received officially certified copies of the French and American treaties from M. de Lagrené and Commodore Parker in China, while the Chinese copies were sent in the same manner by Keying. The whole of the negociations had been preceded by official communications from Hongkong to the respective ministers, of copies of the English treaties, with all collateral information relating to them. Had the liberal and enlightened principles which actuated these three great powers in relation to China only inspired the Portuguese government in its conduct at Macao, we should not have seen the English driven from that settlement in 1840 by Commissioner Lin, and the British plenipotentiary told by the Portuguese that they could not interfere in his favour; but the utter ruin of Macao, as a colony, has since then been the short work of about ten years.

† Keying, in recognizing the participation of Great Britain in the foregoing stipulation, added, with the caution of a Chinese minister, "It is not said that after twelve years the previous treaty ought no longer to be observed, but that each party must appoint ministers to determine on the new regulations." That is, that the treaty was not to expire, but only be modified or improved.

A curious incident occurred some time after the negociations had been concluded, illustrative of the shifts to which the Chinese government is reduced for maintaining its supposed dignity in the eyes of its own subjects. The British consul at Shanghae forwarded to Hongkong a copy of the published comment of the emperor's council, in submitting to His Majesty the treaty concluded by Keying with the Americans. Of this, two *distinct editions* had been printed by authority at Shanghae; one for the Chinese, in which the word "barbarian" was retained; and the other for foreigners, wherein the offensive word had been supplied by another.

*(To be continued.)*

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A Submarine Telegraph has been successfully laid down between Queenstown (Dublin) and Holyhead.

On and after the 15th June next (last past), the mail packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, conveying mails to the Cape of Good Hope, will call at Ascension, and will proceed from the Cape to Mauritius, Point de Gallé (Ceylon), and Calcutta. All letters and newspapers for Ascension or for Mauritius will hereafter be forwarded by these packets, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent, but letters for Ceylon or India intended to be sent by this route must be specially addressed "*viâ* the Cape of Good Hope." Letters for all these British possessions will be liable to the uniform rate of one shilling when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, two shillings when not exceeding an ounce, and so on in proportion; but newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. The postage chargeable upon letters for Ascension or Mauritius must be paid in advance, but letters for Ceylon and India forwarded by the packets, may be posted unpaid.

Prussia.—The Prussian journals are full of the details of the Industrial Exhibition at Breslau, on the borders of Silesia, the first of the continental series of Crystal Palaces. The building is of glass, and is roofed in with wood; but the Exhibition is said to be rich in iron manufactures, mineral productions, and linen textures.

France.—The estate of General Changarnier, worth about 320*l.* a year, the savings of his whole life, is advertised for sale. Being deprived of his rank and his pension by Louis Napoleon, he is forced to this extremity. Some of his friends are desirous of purchasing it for him, but he is said to oppose such a measure; and there is a rumour that the Count de Chambord intends to buy it and present it to him.

Resignations and refusals to take the oath continue to pour into Paris every day from the departments—Louis Napolon has taken up his residence at St. Cloud. The household assumes all the forms and ceremonies of the Empire and the President is now addressed 'Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le President.' This is the first step towards the last dignity.

America.—Mrs. Adams, the venerable relict of John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington, on May 15th.—A destructive fire has occurred in New York—Swifts' sugar manufactory destroyed, at a loss of nearly Drs. 500,000.—*Straits Times*, July 27.

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It is now understood that Parliament will be prorogued on June 30th, and dissolved on the 1st of July.

The Queen has issued a proclamation against Roman Catholic processions in the public thoroughfares,—there having, it appears, been a regular procession of the Host, as in Roman Catholic countries. The Editor of the London *Times* says:—

"For some time past the streets of London have been infested by a parcel of dirty people in the dress of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. There are few of our metropolitan readers but must have come across some of these gentry in our most crowded thoroughfares. They generally hunt in couples. A more unpleasant sight cannot be encountered in the course of a morning's walk than a brace of these dirty creatures as they glide about amongst the people with downcast eyes and hasty step. Of course, the object is to familiarise the public with their presence. If Cardinal Wiseman and his Privy Council in Golden-square could once, in defiance of the English law, establish the custom, we should soon have our street crowds diversified with every conceivable costume of monkery."

The Militia Bill passed the House of Commons, without material alteration, by a majority of 220 against 148. It has been supported in the Lords by the Duke of Wellington.

Private advices from Spain speak of the probability of a *coup d'état* on the part of the Queen in order to free herself from the trammels of a liberal Parliament.

The Committee on the East India Company's Charter is sitting almost daily. Amongst the witnesses Lord Ellenborough has been examined.

The new screw steam-ship *Formosa*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, arrived at Southampton on the 13th instant, after a rapid voyage from the Clyde.

New Steam Line to Australia *viâ* Liverpool, New York, and Panama.—The Cunard Company, with characteristic enterprise, has decided upon establishing a first-class line of steam-ships between the United States, Panama, and Australia, in conjunction with the Australian Pacific Company. Not only are the arrangements completed, but the vessels are nearly ready to commence running, even before the railroad between Panama, and Chagres is completed. As no arrangement appears to have been made for the transmission, under contract, of the mails to and from New Zealand, it is reasonable to expect that when the Company is in a position to negotiate, a subsidy will at once be granted to it by the Government for the regular conveyance of those mails. Tahiti will also supply a proportion of the passengers and letters to be carried by the Company, and negotiations will be immediately entered into with the French Government to secure their co-operation and support. This route will tend to the great encouragement of British enterprise, and the better protection of British interests in the Pacific; and although the Company has not entered into a contract with her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of mails between Australia and the mother country, yet the promoters are satisfied that when the advantages of the line are fairly developed, her Majesty's Government will see the necessity, upon public grounds, of making a reasonable grant for the conveyance of the Australian mails.

The "Great Britain."—This leviathan screw steamer is about to be transferred to the "Eagle line" Australian packets, belonging to her present owners, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Liverpool. She is to leave Liverpool for Melbourne on the 21st of August. She will carry three classes of passengers:—upper-saloon, 70 guineas; fore-saloon, 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. The *Great Britain* will have accommodation for about 1,000 passengers.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail Steamer *Madrid*, has been seized by the Custom-house authorities at Southampton, in consequence of a large quantity of tobacco having beeen found concealed on board of her. Unless the parties found guilty of concealing the tobacco can be detected, the *Madrid* will probably sail under bond with the Peninsular mails.

The question as to the legality of the confiscation of the Orleans property by Louis Napoleon, has been decided in his favour by only *one* vote, the casting vote of Baroche! Eight of the Council of State were against him, and eight in his favour, and Baroche, as Vice-President, being entitled to a double vote, gave it in favour of the infamous decree robbing the Orleans family of their property.

The expedition of the adventurer *Flores* against *Ecuador*, is undoubtedly assisted by the Queen's Mother and her "husband" Munos. It will be remembered that Flores attempted a year or two ago, to fit out in the port of London two vessels for an attack on Ecuador. These vessels, however, were seized by the Crown, just as they were on the point of sailing, and the attempt was defeated. It was pretty clearly proved at the time that the expenses of the expedition had come from the Court of Spain, and now it is openly declared by Flores that his object in attacking Ecuador is to bring it under the government of the Spanish Crown, and to destroy its independence as a free republic. It seems probable, however, that he will be signally defeated, for even the Peruvian Government have issued a proclamation against him.

Italy.—From the turn Mr. Murray's affair has lately been taking, it appears probable that capital punishment may not be inflicted upon him. Mr. Moore, the British Consul at Ancona, has received permission to visit him in prison, and had an interview with him on the 31st ultimo.

Algeria.—Accounts from Bona of the 6th state that four days before the Ouled Dams, a tribe of the environs of Ghelma, rose in revolt. They attacked in the night a camp of workmen employed in building a caravansary at Ain Souda. A *cantiere* and two soldiers of the 10th Regiment were killed; the rest escaped as they could. The insurgents, about 1,000 in number, afterwards marched towards Ghelma.

Turkey.—Letters from Agram contain the news of a new and serious calamity having overtaken the poor Christians of Bosnia:—

"It appears that on the night of the 23rd ulto., a fire broke out at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. All the houses of the Christians were burned; the Latin chapel and the Presbyterian chapel reduced to a heap of ruins. The atrocities committed by the Nizams during the confusion is said to be almost indescribable."

America.—The Hon. W. R. King, who has lately acted as President of the United States (Senate), had been nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Extract from London Market Report.—*June 24th.*—The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country during the past week indicate no alteration of any importance. At Manchester there has been a continuance of general activity, with rather more easiness in the market, owing to the lower quotations of Cotton from the United States and the prospects of the growing crop. The details of an experiment promoted by the Manchester Commercial Association for the cultivation of Cotton on the gold coast of Africa, and the receipt of some satisfactory specimens, have attracted attention.—*Ibid*, July 29.

The affairs of Baroda are still under the consideration of the Court of Directors, who have not yet come to any decision respecting Colonel Outram. Perhaps the only practical and complete cure for the evils said to exist in the Baroda Durbar would be to place it politically under the control of the Governor-General.

We have much pleasure in being able to state that the proposals of Lord Dalhousie for the immediate establishment of lines of electric telegraph between Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, and Peshawur, have received the prompt and full sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and that measures have been already taken for carrying out this most important object forthwith. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who arrived by the *Bentinck* on the 18th instant, has been appointed to proceed without delay on a tour of inspection of the telegraphic lines in England and on the Continent, and in the meanwhile ample materials for commencing operations will be despatched to Calcutta. It is difficult to estimate the advantages that will be derived by the Government and Community of India from the adoption of this means of intercommunication, the establishment of which may be justly regarded as the opening of a new era in our Eastern empire.

The Parliamentary Committee now sitting upon the question of the Charter have already examined the following witnesses:—Sir James Hogg, Mr. Melvill, Mr. Princep, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Maddock, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Sykes, Captain M'Gregor, and Lord Ellenborough. It is impossible to arrive at any conclusion upon the evidence taken up to the present time, the witnesses having been examined exclusively upon special and isolated points, or having given information tending only to support the views they are known to hold. The tenor of Lord Ellenborough's evidence may be inferred from the substance of his late statements in Parliament, and was marked throughout by the same tone of acerbity towards the Directors as a body which has uniformly distinguished his speeches. The only individual of whose conduct as a director he appears to approve is Sir Richard Jenkins, who was Chairman of the Court during the time when Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General.

It is understood that opinions adverse to the continuance of Hayleybury College, and the selection of civilians from the universities, have been recorded even by members of the Court.

The emigration movement is proceeding, not merely with unabated vigour, but with an increasing earnestness, which is drawing in large numbers of persons belonging to the middle and educated classes. Since the 1st of the month nearly 50 extra ships have been laid on for Australia in the port of London alone, and quite as many more in the port of Liverpool, exclusive of the *Great Britain*, which is to sail in August with 1,000 passengers. The Government Office in Park-street is besieged with applicants, and upwards of a thousand persons may be seen there every day applying for passages. Such is the pressure and demand that a large force of police is necessary to keep the doorways and approaches clear.—*Home News*, June 24.

Madagascar.—The Bourbon journals contain an account of a dreadful massacre at Port Lewen, situated between the 12th and 13th degree of S. Lat. The *New Queen of the West*, an American Schooner commander by Captain Welden, trading on the West Coast of Madagascar, was treacherously taken possession of by the Natives, and the Captain and all the Crew murdered; the vessel was afterwards pillaged and burnt. As soon as this horrid crime was known to the Chief of the tribe Taimaire to which the murderers belonged, information was given to the French authorities at Nossi Be and 14 of the principal perpetrators were delivered up and will be sent to Bourbon.—*Madras Crescent*, July 16.

Birmah.—The *Englishman* of the 18th says that the frigate *Winchester* is expected to relieve the *Hastings* in October, which ship goes home to be paid off. The following alarming intelligence from Muneepore on the frontiers of Burmah is from the same paper.

"The Burmese have commenced stockading the Kubboo valley, and large bodies of armed men are collecting to invade us, and if successful to push on to Cachar. There will be a good fight before we are beaten, as Raja Keertee Sing and his adherents are determined to hold their country with their life's blood! Wongees and Keewons have been sent from Ava to the northern Shan Country, where they are collecting men to invade Assam also. Several Shan Chiefs have gone to Ava to receive mandates *direct* from the King, to commence attacking the English in Assam.

"All these preparations are going on with energy and quietness on our frontiers by the Burmese, whilst the Company Bahadoor appears to be unprepared for even *defensive* measures, both at Cachar and in Assam. The first news you will receive from this of the Burmese will be, either that we have thrashed them, and they are retreating on their stockades in the Kubboo walley, or that *we* are beaten, and the Burmese after us into Cachar. The Political Agent here on the part of the British has a guard only of one havildar and 12 spahees. If fate decide against us, he will have to retreat also with the Rajah to the Company's territories, instead of being prepared to assist us, which would in the end save the British a large expense, for if the Sylhet Infantry were *here now* to back us, we might defy any force that the Burmese could send into Muneepore."—*Ceylon Times*, July 9.

We extract the following remarks from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular* of 22d June. The large surplus Stock of Tea is gradually diminishing.—

The speculative business done in April has not been followed up, and although the supply of the wants of the Trade only has led to large deliveries; yet prices have somewhat given way, particularly in the common sorts of Congou, which have of late been comparatively neglected by the Dealers, who could afford to supply the public with a better article than last year; the quotations of the medium qualities having for some months past ranged fully 20 per cent. lower than at that time, while the retail prices remained the same.

*Green Teas.*—The Shanghai kinds are gradually getting more and more in favor, to the prejudice of the Canton-made, and even the true but glazed leaf sorts. Young Hysons have considerably improved, and both by public sale and private contract, have been readily taken at 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. advance. Gunpowders also have gone off freely, particularly those of a medium quality, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., small boxes being however much preferred. Imperials have not been readily saleable, and lower rates have been accepted. Hysons have been nearly unsaleable, and business could only be effected by making considerable concession to the buyers.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo, to 61,950,000 lbs., against 55,573,000 lbs. on the 31st May, 1851.

## IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Bunyan*, from London—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings, | 12,200 pieces. |
| Unenumerd. Cottons, | 3,000 ,, |
| Fancy Cottons, | 1,000 ,, |
| White Cottons, | 1,500 ,, |
| Chintzes, (value Drs. 830) | |
| Unenumerd. Woollens, (value Drs. 200) | |
| Imitation Camlets, | 280 changs. |
| Woollens, | 3,120 ,, |
| Grey Domestics, | 2,340 pieces. |
| Figured Shirtings, (value Drs. 2,250) | 1,000 ,, |
| Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 3,200) | 1,500 ,, |
| Velveteens, | 220 ,, |
| Long Ells, (2,200 changs) | 1,320 ,, |
| Do. Inferior, (value 2,300) | 500 ,, |
| Spanish Stripes, (216 pieces) | 1,080 changs. |
| Do. do. | 1,350 ,, |
| Tin Plates, (value Drs. 400) | 100 pieces. |
| Lead, | 334 pigs. |
| Velvets, (value Drs. 1,560) | 388 pieces. |
| Colored Cottons, (value Drs. 200) | 160 ,, |
| Wine, | 30 pkges. |
| Beer, | 300 dozens. |

Per *Strabo*, from Boston—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drills, | 31,785 pieces. |
| Sheetings, | 12,800 ,, |
| Jeans, | 4,900 ,, |
| Blue Sheetings, | 400 ,, |
| Lead, (797 piculs) | 937 pigs. |
| Clocks, (value Drs. 50) | 6 cases. |
| Pine Boards, | 10,031 feet. |
| Storts and Furnitures, | 600 pkges. |

### VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

August 14, Cambalu, for Liverpool.
15, Equator, ,, London.
16, Minna, ,, Hongkong.
18, H. M. Str. Hermes, ,, Hongkong.
20, Strabo, ,, Manila.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Gitana, John Knox, and Sea Witch.
*Liverpool.*—Champion, Lockett, Mencius, Rosamond, and Sunda.
*Bombay.*—Ariœnis, and Sir H. Compton.
*Singapore.*—Arratat, Clarissa, General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, Mor, and Trident.
*Hongkong.*—Channing, Glenlyon, Iona, Mohawk, Nymph, Panic, Susan, and Watanga.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 13 | Crisis | B. ship | 426 | Gibson | Liverpool | Mar. 30 | General | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 14 | Hermes | HM Str | | Fishbourne | Hongkong | Aug. 9 | | |
| ,, 14 | Audax | B. schr | 150 | Glover | Hongkong | Aug. 8 | Opium | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 14 | Countess of Seafield | B. ship | 450 | Leask | London | Mar. 17 | General | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 15 | Androklos | D. bark | 335 | Bruhn | Hongkong | Aug. 1 | Sundries | Lindsay and Co. |
| ,, 15 | Frances Barclay | B. bark | 240 | Connibeer | Liverpool | April 6 | General | Hargreaves and Co. |
| ,, 16 | Inchinnan | B. ship | 565 | Enis | New Zealand | June— | Sundries | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 16 | Kitty | B. brig | 200 | McLean | Amoy | Aug.— | Sundries | Smith, King and Co. |
| ,, 18 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 650 | Jamieson | Hongkong | Aug. 14 | Opium | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |
| ,, 19 | Island Queen | B. schr | 195 | Macfarlane | Hongkong | Aug. 11 | Opium | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 19 | Lantao | A. ship | 594 | Bradburry | Hongkong | Aug. 11 | Sundries | Russell and Co. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 15 | Minna | A. schr | 224 | Potter | Hongkong | Sundries | Russell and Co. |
| ,, 16 | Spec | B. schr | 105 | Davidson | Ningpo | Sundries | W. Davidson. |
| ,, 18 | Hermes | HM Str | — | Fishbourne | Hongkong | | |
| ,, 18 | Strabo | A. ship | 420 | Hussey | Manila | Sundries | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| ,, 19 | Audax | B. schr | 150 | Glover | Hongkong | Silk, &c. | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androklos | 3 | Aug. 16 | D. bark | 335 | Bruhn | Lindsay and Co. | London | Early |
| Ann Nelson | 658 | July 19 | B. bark | 404 | Nelson | Dent, Beale & Co. | | |
| Aramingo | 227 | Aug. 10 | A. ship | 720 | Silvester | Augustine Heard & Co. | New York | Early |
| Ariel | 213 | June 30 | A. ship | 572 | Brewster | Russell and Co. | New York | Early |
| Astoria | 220 | July 27 | A. ship | 535 | Leeland | Wolcott, Bates & Co. | New York | Early |
| Berenice | 661 | Aug. 8 | B. bark | 332 | Cundy | Watson and Co. | London | Early |
| Candace | 215 | July 11 | A. bark | 398 | Arquit | Bull, Nye and Co. | New York | Early |
| Countess of Seafield | 662 | Aug. 17 | B. ship | 450 | Leask | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Crisis | 660 | Aug. 17 | B. ship | 426 | Gibson | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Dewan | 655 | June 22 | B. schr | 118 | Turnbull | C. Nathabhoy and Co. | Hongkong | |
| Earl of Chester | 653 | July 8 | B. ship | 517 | Johns | Hargreaves and Co. | London | Early |
| Eclipse | 216 | July 6 | A. ship | 1222 | Hamilton | Wolcott, Bates and Co. | London | Early |
| Frances Barclay | 664 | Aug. 18 | B. bark | 240 | Connibeer | Hargreaves and Co. | | |
| Gem | 648 | June 29 | B. brig | 220 | Browne | Gilman, Bowman & Co. | Singapore | Early |
| Helen Lindsay | 642 | June 17 | B. bark | 544 | Stacey | Reiss and Co. | London | Early |
| Howqua | 211 | June 12 | A. ship | 582 | Mackenzie | Russell and Co. | New York | Early |
| Huntingdon | 217 | July 14 | A. bark | 385 | Jones | Wetmore and Co. | | |
| Inchinnan | 665 | Aug. 18 | B. ship | 565 | Enis | Dent, Beale and Co. | | |
| Island Queen | | Aug. 11 | B. schr | 195 | Macfarlane | Dent, Beale and Co. | Hongkong | 24th Inst. |
| John Bunyan | 638 | Aug. 3 | B. ship | 466 | Thomson | Jardine, Matheson & Co | London | Early |
| John Bartlett | 657 | July 11 | B. bark | 385 | Perkins | Wolcott, Bates and Co. | London | Early |
| Kitty | 666 | Aug. 19 | B. brig | 200 | McLean | Smith, King and Co. | | |
| Lady Mary Wood | | Aug. 19 | B. str. | 650 | Jamieson | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. | Hongkong | 23d Inst. |
| Lantao | 229 | Aug. 20 | A. ship | 195 | Bradburry | Russell and Co. | New York | Early |
| Maranon | 645 | June 21 | B. bark | 568 | White | Dirom, Gray and Co. | London | Early |
| Mechanics Own | 221 | Aug. 1 | A. ship | 540 | Burgess | Smith, King and Co. | New York | Early |
| Menam | 649 | June 30 | B. bark | 472 | Maxton | Lindsay and Co. | London | Early |
| Niagara | 640 | June 17 | B. bark | 326 | Shewan | Smith, King and Co. | London | Early |
| Neptuno | 8 | Aug. 4 | Sp. brig | 200 | Cucu[illegible] | Russell and Co. | Manila | |
| Oriental | 214 | July 7 | A. ship | 1003 | Palm[illegible] | Russell and Co. | New York | Early |
| Prince Charlie | 647 | June 25 | B. bark | 443 | Kerr | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | London | Early |
| Seaman's Bride | 225 | Aug. 10 | A. ship | 600 | Myrick | Wetmore and Co. | | |
| Snow Squall | 223 | Aug. 1 | A. ship | 742 | Bursley | Russell and Co. | New York | Early |
| Tarolinta | 218 | July 24 | A. ship | 549 | Cave | Russell & Co. | New York | Early |
| Time | | | B. schr | 110 | Chape | Thomas Lacy. | San Francisco | Early |
| Viscount Sandon | 622 | June 15 | B. ship | 540 | Marsh | Gibb, Livingston and Co. | Liverpool | Early |
| Whampoa | 641 | June 11 | B. bark | 378 | Geale | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Sydney | |
| William the IV | | | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | James Baird. | Heaving down | hulk |
| Wisconsin | 226 | Aug. 10 | A. ship | 942 | Scott | Smith, Kennedy and Co. | London | Early |
| Witchcraft | 223 | Aug. 13 | A. ship | 1310 | Rogers | Wetmore and Co. | | |

### RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

| Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes | B. bark | 340 | Lacy | Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co. |
| Bride | B. brig | 179 | Doble | Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co. |
| Clown | B. brig | 152 | D'Bussche | P. & D. N. Camajee & Co. |
| Emily Jane | B. ship | 427 | Landers | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| Folkstone | B. ship | 406 | Jauncey | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Masdeu | B. bark | 236 | Dunn | Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co. |
| Mastiff | B. brig | 148 | Anderson | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| Science | A. ship | 358 | Roundy | Russell & Co. |
| Snipe | A. brig | 176 | Endicott | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| Swallow | B. bark | 343 | Thomson | Lindsay & Co. |
| William | B. brig | 130 | *Hospital* | Dr. Irons. |
| William Hughes | A. brig | 250 | *Laid up* | Russell & Co. |

### CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Camlets *Pieces* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Knox, | London | 290 | May 2 | 1,841,100 | 225,660 | 1,351 | | |
| Sea Witch, | London | 336 | ,, 6 | 2,251,750 | | 482 | 1,200 | |
| Mencius, | Liverpool | 509 | ,, 6 | 3,741,548 | 83,800 | 1,463 | | |
| Abergeldie, | London | 600 | ,, 9 | 2,530,200 | 106,904 | 1,660 | 1,000 | |
| Gitana, | London | 317 | ,, 29 | 1,971,960 | 187,390 | 90 | 1,700 | |
| Rosamond, | Liverpool | 365 | June 2 | 2,704,060 | 182,540 | 1,492 | | |
| Lockett, | Liverpool | 576 | ,, 5 | 4,409,197 | 81,535 | 1,464 | | |

## ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 19th August, 1852.

The weather of the past week has been very fine, and as a glance at the table will shew the temperature has been rapidy attaining a lower mean range. This has been more apparent at night, when even the use of flannel jackets has not been unadvisable. The crops continue to look well, the cotton in flower and the paddy rapidly forming it's many seeded panicles bid fair to produce an abundant harvest. Whoever would admire the vegetation of Shanghae and it's environs should now walk abroad and see how bounteously Providence has provided for the wants of man.

### TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| August. | | Barometer. | | Aneroid | Thermometer. | | Wind. | | Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | 1852 | Mean of 3 years | 1852 | 1852 | Mean of 3 years | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | Mean of 3 years |
| 13 | F. | 29.78 | 29.82 | 29.62 | 81.5 | 82.5 | S. to S.S.E. | S.E. | 0.18 | 0.13 |
| 14 | S. | 29.89 | 29.90 | 29.72 | 78.0 | 83.5 | N.W. to N.N.W. | S.E. | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| 15 | S. | 29.90 | 29.94 | 29.73 | 79.5 | 87.0 | N.E. to N.N.E. | S.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | M. | 29.93 | 29.97 | 29.82 | 82.5 | 89.0 | N.N.W. to N. | S.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Tu. | 30.01 | 30.01 | 29.85 | 82.0 | 88.0 | E.N.E. to N. | O. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | W. | 29.98 | 29.99 | 29.82 | 82.0 | 84.0 | E.S.E. | E.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 19 | Th. | 29.95 | 29.97 | 29.78 | 84.5 | 84.5 | S.E. | N.W. | 0.00 | 0.93 |
| Shanghae, 20th August, 1852. | | | | Mean | 81.4 | 85.5 | | Total | 0.31 | 1.19 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

| Destination | No. of Vessels | Congou | Souchong | H. Muey and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31,225,000 | [illegible] |
| United States, | 34 | 3,100,000 | | | 500,000 | 3,600,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,603,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,400,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,000,000 | 14,400,000 | 18,000,000 | [illegible] |
| Australia, | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,000,000 | |
| Continent, | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,500,000 | |
| San Francisco, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150,000 | |
| Coastwise, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000,000 | |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,675,000 | [illegible] |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Season | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1848-49, | 33,877,570 | | 1,371,597 | 1,042,406 | 294,301 | 438,480 | 117,183 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,568 | 118,062 | 967,787 | 49,246 | 3,023,862 | 619,723 | 3,656,666 | 8,435,346 | 47,107,914 | [illegible] |
| Year 1849-50, | 39,552,200 | | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,900 | | 2,447,400 | 45,848,900 | 18,500 | 918,500 | | 2,030,000 | 312,100 | 4,841,300 | 8,120,400 | 53,969,300 | [illegible] |
| Year 1850-51, | 46,193,800 | 16,900 | 1,772,800 | 2,366,500 | 1,301,900 | 716,100 | 20,900 | 3,307,900 | 55,696,800 | 176,700 | 707,700 | 53,000 | 2,145,800 | 368,400 | 4,605,000 | 8,056,600 | 63,753,400 | [illegible] |
| Year 1851-52,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 1851-52, Increase, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 1851-52, Decrease, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Not yet ascertained.

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | H. Muey and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeens | Wool Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 26 | Hannibal, | 576 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 465,342 | 1,204 | | | |
| ,, 27 | Challenger, | 698 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 628,500 | 1,000 | | | |
| ,, 29 | Nightingale, | 1063 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,812 | | | |
| Aug. 2 | John Bertram, | 1080 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, 3 | Duchess of Lancaster, | 463 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 393,910 | 214 | | | |
| ,, 10 | Equator, | 235 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 259,598 | | | | |
| ,, 12 | Cambalu, | 536 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 585,696 | 108 | 3 cases | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 18 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 672 | 14 cases |
| Aug. 19 | Audax, | 150 | Hongkong, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |

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